

# The Russellville Democrat.

JAMES E. BATTENFIELD, Editor.

DEVOTED TO LOCAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

B. F. JOBE, Business Manager.

VOL. 1.

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

NO. 14

## THE DEMOCRAT.

—PUBLISHED AT—  
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS,  
Every Thursday Morning,  
By the Russellville Printing Association

### RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	12 M.
1 Square	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
2 Squares	4.00	10.00	18.00	30.00
3 Squares	5.00	12.00	24.00	40.00
4 Squares	6.00	15.00	30.00	50.00
1 Column	35.00	80.00	150.00	250.00

Cards or communications of a personal character, if admissible at all, double the usual rates, and strictly in advance.

Communications for the Agricultural department should be handed in by 12 M. Friday. Those intended for the Editorial or local departments by Wednesday noon. Advertisements by Wednesday morning.

Special notices double the above rates. Editorial notices twenty-five cents a line for the first and fifteen cents for each additional insertion. All transient advertisements cash in advance. Marriage and obituary notices not to exceed four lines, free over four twenty cent per line.

### TERMS:

1 year (in advance)	\$1.50
6 months	.75
3 months	.40
Single copy	5 cents.

The DEMOCRAT is the best advertising sheet in the State. Its extensive circulation in the Southwest, among the planters, merchants and business men, renders it especially desirable to those who wish to reach the general and substantial public by advertising their respective business and interests.

### THE DEMOCRAT

Has the largest circulation of any paper in the State, outside of Little Rock, and is surpassed by any other paper in the South, west being circulated in nearly every town and city in the south and west, and read by an intelligent, enterprising people.

No man's name put on our new Subscription book, without the money paid down. Don't ask us to send the DEMOCRAT without the money, for you will positively be refused,—one and all.

All bills with our advertisers are to be settled at the end of every month without fail, and advertisements not settled for at that time will be discontinued, without notice, unless special arrangements are made.

All local notices must be paid for at the rate of ten cents per line, for each insertion. This is imperative and must be adhered to.

### MAIL SCHEDULE.

EAST:	
ARRIVES	2:35 p. m.
DEPARTS	8:15 a. m.
WEST:	
ARRIVES	8:15 a. m.
DEPARTS	2:35 p. m.
NORTH:	
ARRIVES, Mon., Wed., and Fri.	1:50 p. m.
DEPARTS	1:50 p. m.
SOUTH:	
ARRIVES	8:15 a. m.
DEPARTS	2:35 p. m.

The Eastern, Western and Southern mails arrive and depart daily, Sundays excepted. J. ARTHUR ERWIN, P. M.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Main street. Services every fourth Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. H. SMITH, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—On Main street. Services every third Sabbath. All are invited to attend. Rev. W. W. Crawford, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH—Every second Sabbath. All are invited to attend. Rev. W. J. DODSON, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Every first and third Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. E. JONES, Pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL at the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 9 o'clock a. m. All children and parents are respectfully invited to attend. R. J. WILSON, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. B. Dalton, preaches every second Lord's day in each month, and Saturday night before, at the Prairie Grove church, one mile east of Russellville.

### Fraternal.

MASONS—Meet on Main street on the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Russell, W. M. J. B. Erwin, Secy.

### I. O. G. T.

Meet every Wednesday night of each month. J. W. Russell, W. C. T. J. F. Munday, Secretary.

### STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, A. H. GARLAND.  
Secretary of State, B. E. BEAVER.  
Auditor, Wm. E. MILLER.  
Treasurer, T. J. CHURCHILL.  
County General, J. N. SMITH.  
County Judge, J. N. SMITH.  
Clerk of Chancery, J. R. EAKIN.  
Adjutant General, J. H. WOOD.  
Chief Justice, J. H. ENGLISH.  
Associates, W. M. Harrison, and David Walker.

### 5th Judicial District.

Composed of the counties of Pope, Johnson, Franklin, Crawford, Sebastian, Sarber and Yell.  
Circuit Judge, W. W. MANSFIELD.  
Prosecutors, J. P. BYERS.

### 4th Senatorial Dist.

Senator, CHAS. E. TOBEY.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative, N. D. SHINN.  
Sheriff, J. S. PETTY.  
County Judge, J. N. SMITH.  
Assessor, G. W. O. DAVIS.  
Treasurer, J. N. SMITH.  
Coroner, J. N. SMITH.  
Surveyor, J. S. PETTY.

### CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, B. W. CLEAVER.  
Recorder, H. F. WHITE.  
Treasurer, J. N. SMITH.  
Street Commissioner, J. W. RUSSELL.  
Town Marshal, C. C. LICKER.

## 1875. 1875.

### PROSPECTUS!

OF THE

### RUSSELLVILLE DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

Russellville, Pope county, Ark.

### THE DEMOCRAT,

WILL BE

### An Advocate of Liberal

Progressive

### DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES,

—And a complete record of—

### Current Events!

Both in and out of our county and State.

### And devoted to

LOCAL,

POLITICAL,

COMMERCIAL,

AGRICULTURAL,

AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

### EMPHATICALLY THE

"PEOPLES PAPER."

THE DEMOCRAT is thoroughly independent in its course, under no

pledge or covenant to support the

schemes or fortunes of any man or

set of men, always having at heart

first, the good of the people of Pope

county, and of the state of Arkan-

sas. It claims no right to lead or

direct in politics, or any other

sphere; but it does claim the right,

and will fearlessly and at all times

assert it, to speak its own opinions,

on all matters coming within the

scope of its duty as an independent

journal. Whatever prominence it

maintains in the affairs of this

county or State, will be voluntarily

accorded by the people who support

it. In short the DEMOCRAT wishes

to be judged solely upon its own

merits as a local and state newspaper,

having for its chief object the

dissemination of the news of the day

with such comments upon current

topics as seem appropriate and are

conscientiously entertained by its

management. It will heartily support

all movements, political or

otherwise, which promise to fur-

ther, and unhesitatingly oppose

those which would jeopardize, the

interests of the people. In every

department it will be as enterpris-

ing as its patronage will justify.

Sensible men will approve the business

management that limits expen-

diture to the bounds of income; only

fools or enemies expect a degree

of excellence in all points that can

alone be attained by the possession

of resources and income.

### TERMS:

1 year (in advance) ..... \$1.50

Six Months ..... .75

Letters for publication and communications relative to the editorial department should be addressed to JAMES E. BATTENFIELD.

Communications from advertisers, or upon any business connected with the office should be addressed to B. F. JOBE, Business Manager.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

### Circular Letter of the Commissioners.

ARKANSIANS—We now urge, and will expect you to prepare, without delay, for "America's centennial." All material for exhibition, save that of a perishable nature, according to regulations and instructions, must be ready for delivery at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., during the coming winter. Articles of a perishable nature can be delivered afterward, before the opening day of the exhibition, May 10, 1876. Transportation and space, we trust, will be afforded to all who desire to contribute or exhibit. Get ready, and encourage each other to help us in the good work. All should struggle to advance the prosperity of our people and benefit mankind.

### CENTENNIAL FINANCE BOARD.

The act creating the centennial board of finance, approved June 1, 1872, for celebrating the centennial anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, appointed the following named persons for Arkansas:

State at Large—A. W. Bishop, Jas. Torrans, D. C. Casey and R. Weeks.

First District—John T. Jones and Wm. R. Miller.

Second District—Henry B. Morse and James W. Mason.

Third District—Irving W. Fuller and Sam. W. Williams.

For additional district—H. A. Millen and Joseph Stanley.

The powers and duties of this incorporate committee are defined by the act creating it. The object of this committee and scope of office in each state is to obtain funds by every means at command, to aid in the grand celebration. National banks throughout the country are empowered to receive subscriptions, and were supplied with the necessary books and forms for that purpose.

### CLASSIFICATION.

The general regulations for exhibitions in the United States follow ten departments, with subdivisions of classes and groups. The departments are as follows:

First—Raw material, mineral, vegetable and animal.

Second—Materials and manufactures used for food, or in the arts, the result of extraction or combining processes.

Third—Textile and fertile fabrics, apparel, costumes and ornaments of the person.

Fourth—Furniture and manufactures of general use in construction, and in dwellings.

Fifth—Tools, implements, machines and processes.

Sixth—Motors and transportation.

Seventh—Apparatus and methods for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Eighth—Engineering, public works, architecture, etc.

Ninth—Plastic and graphic arts.

Tenth—Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of physical, intellectual and moral condition of man.

The following bureaus of administration were established by the executive committee at its last session, viz: Installation, transportation, foreign, machinery, agriculture, horticulture and fine arts. There will be a chief for each bureau, who will be subject to the directions of the director-general, and charged with the organization of the department assigned him, and the care of such subjects as may be entrusted to his bureau.

Applications for space should be addressed in form, as soon as practicable, to director-general A. T. Goshorn, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The county clerks in each county of the state will have a document showing the system of classification, form of application, all complete, for the exposition, and they will have authority to receipt for all contributions for exhibition deposited with them, by parties or persons everywhere throughout the state, and will keep a careful record according to classification of the same.

### STATE ORGANIZATION.

To urge forward the work as rapidly as possible, to carry out our plans for the success of the enterprise, an "advisory board," or committee, will be immediately formed at the capital, and "co-operative county boards," or committees, at once organized in every county in the state. We must all endeavor to arouse emulation and excite local interest in the objects of the exhibition. The members elect of the present legislature, we trust, will be prominent in all

the county co-operative boards. Throughout the state the representative from each county is solicited to act as chairman of the local co-operative boards, and to organize said boards, with county clerk as secretary.

State senators elect will in each senatorial district kindly act as an advisory to the county boards in their respective districts. Members of the press, the learned professions, and all state officers, are cordially invited to render all possible assistance as honorary collateral co-operatives of the commission.

All local county boards, as soon as their organizations are completed, will report through their secretary to the chairman of the state advisory board at Little Rock, Col. H. L. Fletcher.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE,  
GEO. E. DODGE,  
Commissioners.

### IMPERIAL GRANT.

ANDREW JOHNSON ON THE SITUATION.

The Liberties of the People Almost Gone.

Stirring Appeal for Freedom, the Constitution and the Country.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL IN 1867.

But there is another fact or another circumstance in this line of thought, a great fact, as I conceive it, and that is in 1867 General Sheridan was in command of the Fifth Military District, as it was called at that time. In consequence of his mismanagement of that district he produced so much dissatisfaction and such was his officious interference, and such were his oppressive acts, that there was one general will, one unanimous murmur came up from that section of the country, and that was for his removal. He was removed from the command. I merely refer to this fact to show that these parties now engaged in the work of usurpation, in the work of tyranny, in the work of violating the organic law of the land, that it is not a new thing to them. In consequence of this will that came up from the people, it was determined by the President then that this man should be removed, and his removal was ordered. In the order dated August 26, 1867, it was stated that Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and relieve General Winfield S. Hancock, in command of the Department of the Missouri, and General Geo. P. Thomas will take command in his place. This order was afterward changed, and General Hancock sent to take command of the Department of Louisiana on account of the indisposition and sickness of General Thomas. It will be remembered, I know, by most persons, and especially by Senators here, that when General Hancock took command some of the persons who had been removed from office by General Sheridan were reinstated, that peace and quiet were restored, general satisfaction was given and General Hancock, in an order addressed to the people of that State, laid down the true dividing line between military and civil supremacy.

JOHNSON JUSTIFIES HIS PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.

When this order was made, there sprang up a controversy between the Executive and the General of the army, the latter protesting against the removal of General Sheridan, saying he was a very popular man and was following the will of the people; but notwithstanding this assertion, which was a mere assertion, he was not reinstated. At that time the people of Louisiana appeared to be in a disturbed condition and most of the antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He rendered him-

self exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he exercised the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by resorting to authority not granted by law, not necessary to its efficient execution. His rule, in fact, was one of absolute tyranny without reference to the principles of our government nor the nature of our free institutions. This state of affairs, which resulted from the course which he pursued, seriously interfered with the harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and was sufficient to justify his removal. It, therefore, could not be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of congress, for the object was to facilitate their execution through an officer who had never failed to obey the statutes of the land and to exact within his jurisdiction a like obedience from others. This was what I then said to the General of the Army. Upon the transfer of General Hancock and after he took command of the department he issued the circular I have alluded to, giving general satisfaction and showing and acknowledging the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities of the United States. Well, then, you see how we travel in that life.

MILITARY TYRANNY AND A THIRD TERM.

Now the query comes up in this distracted condition of affairs in Louisiana, Why is it? I ask, has this man been selected and sent back to this people, who before condemned him and prayed for his removal? Why is it that he was sent back there? It was known that he was the source of irritation and dissatisfaction when he was there before, and yet he was sent again. A man who was obnoxious to the whole country, except a few persons who may have been interested in a particular line of policy or measure or something they wanted to accomplish. Why has he been sent there? Was it for the purpose of driving the people to acts of violence? Was it for the purpose of getting up insurrections, mobs and riots, and the cry was to be raised that the southern people were in revolt, and in the midst of that cry and the prejudice of one part of the country being incited against another, to go into a Presidential election? It is very easy to see what the results would be. No, "let us have peace." I know the determination of that people. Their great object is to be restored back into the Union upon an equal footing with all the other states, and that is all they desired—a fair participation in the legislation of the country. I will tell some of those who are acting behind the curtain and who are clinging to power that it cannot be obtained by popular consent and the approval of their public acts here. We shall have a system of terrorism, and in the midst of excitement, and in the midst of a war cry, they will triumphantly ride into the Presidency for a third Presidential term; and when this shall have been accomplished that will be the end of the liberties of this country. (Applause in the galleries.)

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. (Mr. Ferry of Michigan)—The chair will interfere with the gentleman from Tennessee to inform the galleries that it is in violation of the rules of the Senate to express approval or disapproval of the proceedings of the Senate. The Sergeant-at-Arms will put a sufficient force in the galleries to preserve order.

THE UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION.

Mr. JOHNSON (resuming) said: Yes, it is my honest conviction that a third term for the President of the United States violates the example set by Washington, which has become a part of the constitution by the general acquiescence and approval of the people, who would look upon its violation as a sacrilege. Even Washington, the Father of His Country, when he served four years,

wanted to retire at the expiration of that term. He thought that that was long enough, and his Farewell Address was partly prepared at the end of the first four years; but being prevailed upon by those surrounding him on account of the peculiar condition of the country to accept a second term, and on the expiration of that term terminated his connection with the government. That example has been pursued and followed ever since and has been looked upon as part of the country, but is almost out of order to refer to such a man as Washington in these times. Let us look at the example which he set in many things; look at the probity of his character. We find that Washington was opposed to a third term, and set an example by serving but two. But I find another thing in regard to Washington's character in sustaining the morals of the country, in setting the example in practice and precept. Washington received no more while he was serving the country, even in the army, than barely sufficed to defray his expenses.

GIFTS AND GIFT-TAKING.

We find a provision contained in the constitution which declares that no title of nobility shall be granted to any officer of the United States, nor shall any officer receive any present or gift from any prince, potentate or foreign Power. What a fortunate thing it would have been if in the formation of the constitution, when our mind was directed to the side of the voter and we were contemplating what was likely to come from that direction, if in the last clause or two, the last line or two of this section of the constitution we had added, "or any citizen of the United States;" for there is as much danger in gifts and presents and gratuities from citizens of the United States to public officers as there is from princes and potentates of foreign Powers. Here it is in our midst and right among us, and if it had suited at this time to introduce some proposition like that—a resolution suggesting the propriety, or giving it as the Senate's opinion that the constitution ought to be amended in this way it could be a subject of important consideration about this particular period. There was a resolution in 1695 in the House of Commons in reference to the Speaker of that body, Sir John Trevel, who rose from obscurity to be Speaker of the British House of Commons, attracted public attention and occupied a large space in the public mind, and of the death of Queen Mary—who seemed to be one of those queens that were beloved and respected by the populace—he occupied a front rank in the funeral procession, bedecked and adorned in all the paraphernalia suitable to the occasion. In less than two weeks afterward the following resolution was adopted in the body over which he presided:—Resolved, That Sir John Trevel, Speaker of the House of Commons, for receiving a gratuity of 1,000 guineas from the city of London is guilty of a high crime.—It is guilty of a high crime—this was the resolution and this was the language they used in 1695, notwithstanding there has been so much reference to the corruptions of England and the English government. But such was their view and such was their action in reference to their Speaker, who had received 1,000 guineas as a gratuity for his influence and assistance in passing a bill through the House for the benefit of the city of London 180 years ago—and still it lives in history; and notwithstanding the British government is called corrupt, that was their view of gratuities. I am reading from a newspaper; but you will find it in Macaulay or in the "History of the Speakers of the House of Commons," fourth volume. They carried this proposition so far that he was made to read the resolution and did read it and felt to the fullest, deepest

extent his own degradation, and when the resolution was adopted he was made to get up and read the resolution which condemned him. Now, this would be just as legitimate a subject to consider here to-day as the subject we have now under consideration. We could consider just as well a resolution expressing an opinion with reference to officers of the United States receiving gifts from citizens of the United States. Why not consider a subject like that? Let the popular heart understand it, and let it respond. It is time we turned our attention to things like this. I merely read this resolution for the purpose of making a general application to anybody who is guilty of like conduct. This is what England did with one of her Speakers who had received a gratuity for aiding the corporation of the city of London.

THE REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Well, when we get to the Kellogg government in Louisiana, what do we find there? Do we find a case like the one I call the attention of the Senate to? And then do we find the action to correspond with the course then taken? We find, when we get to Louisiana, that Kellogg comes in as Governor, and how? The committee of able gentlemen of this Senate made a report in reference to Mr. Kellogg and in reference to the government of Louisiana. In the conclusion of their report they say "It cannot be maintained that its proper exercise violates the rights of the States, because the States have no protection or security from fraud or violence without calling upon the national government, and the government cannot refuse or neglect to exercise it in a proper case. The condition of the people of Louisiana is substantially one of anarchy, and it becomes the duty of Congress to act in the premises." The committee report and say that it is the duty of Congress to act in the premises. When we come to examine that clause of the constitution as the committee argue, and I think, very ably, we find that it is not the Executive, that it is not the House of Representatives, but that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. Has the President of the United States such power? I do not understand him to be the United States. Does that provision authorize the Executive, upon his own volition, to go and take charge in person or by his agent—some man selected from the army—of the government of a state? No, sir. There is no such thing in the constitution, and the interfering in the State of Louisiana in the taking of that government is a palpable violation of the constitution of the United States. The committee in their resolution say:—"Therefore, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That there is no State government existing in the State of Louisiana.

There is no State government existing in the State of Louisiana, hence the power of Congress. The Senate has reached that point in which she shows her capacity, her want of capability to govern herself, and the committee ably argue that it must be a very extreme case for even Congress to act in the matter. I should think that in a great case of emergency, when a state was in anarchy and all was confusion and disorder, there might possibly arise a case in which the government of the United States according to the forms of law and the constitution, might pass upon and save them from anarchy and disorder. But the case must be an extreme one and the interference must be well considered before it is done.

ABSOLUTE AS AN EMPEROR.

Resuming his argument Mr. JOHNSON said, here is a General of the Army, who is sent back to the people who repudiated him, with authority to go and look over

this country and to mark himself out an Empire, prescribe the limits of his government or what he shall take under control. He marks out the area. He describes the points and limits of his command. His power is as absolute as that of an Emperor. In all these proceedings does any body see anything of the General of the Army? Where is General Sherman all this time? Perhaps he may not be in accord with all these proceedings, and General Sheridan is placed in direct connection with the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, and is authorized to go South, mark out his command and take charge of it. Where is this authority derived from? The President of the United States, it is true, is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy; but has he a right to delegate his power of laying off and defining districts to another at his discretion? Was there ever such an assumption of power? He might lay off the whole South in one military district and take charge of it himself. Look at the growth of power. Look at the advances which usurpation is making, and when we come to consider calmly and deliberately, without party bias or prejudice, we find that these acts are none other than those of usurpation and tyranny. Where does all this power come from? And I might ask "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed when he is grown so great?" that he can prescribe and lay down Empires and place commanders over them? It is time the country was awakened and considered these things. If the excitement has been so high in times gone by that many things have been overlooked I think the time has arrived, and I trust the excitement has gone down and the American people can return to the organic law of the land. It is time that the people had begun to consider and weigh well these things.

THE 4TH OF JANUARY.

We find with reference to this Kellogg government that General Grant says it was a gigantic fraud, and that neither he nor McClellan was entitled to the office of Governor, but having found a usurper in, he takes him by the hand and sustains him. Well, we come up to the organization of this recent Legislature. There seems to be a division. He says that the Democrats asked for the interference of the military first, and then the republicans afterward asked for it. He looks upon it as a mere matter of party, not as a matter of principle; but he says the democrats asked him to interfere and then the republicans made a request signed by fifty-two. I believe then the military want in there, and what did that military do? They went in and as General Sheridan says himself, Mr. Kellogg said to the Army, or to the military, put this man in and that man out, and the Legislature is set up by the military at the point of the bayonet. And that is done under the pretence of keeping the peace. The Legislature